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The Texian War.

OFFICIAL FROM TEXAS.

The following is a copy of General Houston's official account of the glorious battle of the 21st April, for which we are indebted to the Cincinnati Journals. It will be observed by an extract from a late N. Orleans paper, inserted in another column, that the gallant General has arrived in that city, "for the purpose of obtaining medical advice—having been badly wounded" in the engagement. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Whig, says, however, that he has left the army, not so much on account of his wound, as because he is unpopular with the President and Cabinet of Texas, who "have united their energies to prostrate him!" We hope this is a mistake—for if dissensions have already taken place between the civil and military authorities of the new Republic, the late brilliant achievement may prove of but little advantage to the country.—State Journal.

TEXAS—BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO

Head Quarters of the Army San Jacinto, April 26th, 1836.

To His Excellency, D. G. Burnett, President of the Republic of Texas.

Sir:—

I regret extremely that my situation since the battle of the 21st, has been such as to prevent my rendering you my official report of the same previous to this time.

I have the honor to inform you, that on the evening of the 18th inst., after a forced march of 55 miles, which was effected in two days and a half, the army arrived opposite Harrisburgh; that evening a courier of the enemy was taken, from whom I learned that Santa Anna, with one division of his three corps had marched in the direction of Lynch's ferry on the San Jacinto, burning Harrisburgh as he passed down. The army was ordered to be in readiness to march early the next morning. The main body effected a crossing over Buffalo Bayou, below Harrisburgh, on the morning of the 19th, having left the baggage, the sick, and a sufficient camp guard in the rear. We continued the march throughout the night, making but one halt in the prairie for a short time without refreshment. At day light we resumed the line of march, and in a short distance our scouts encountered those of the enemy, and we received information that General Santa Anna was at New Washington, and would that day take up the line of march for Anahuac, crossing at Lynch's. The Texian army halted within half a mile of the ferry in some timber, and were engaged in slaughtering some beehives when the Army of Santa Anna was discovered to be approaching in battle array, having been encamped at Clippert's point, eight miles below. Disposition was immediately made of our forces and preparations for his reception. He took a position with his infantry and artillery in the centre, occupying an island of timber; his cavalry covering the left flank. The artillery then opened our encampment, consisting of one double fortified medium brass twelve pounder. The infantry in column advanced with the design of charging our lines but were repulsed by a discharge of grape and canister from our artillery, consisting of two six pounders. The enemy had occupied a piece of timber within rifle shot of the left wing of our army, from which an occasional interchange of small arms took place between the troops, until the enemy withdrew to a position on the bank of the Jacinto, about three quarters of a mile from our encampment, and commenced a fortification. A short time before sunset, our mounted men about 80 in number, under the special command of Col. Sherman marched out for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy. Whilst advancing they received a volley from the left of the enemy's infantry, and after a sharp encounter with their cavalry, in which ours acted well, and performed some feats of daring chivalry, they retired in good order, having had two men severely wounded, and several horses killed, in the mean time the infantry under the command of Lieut. Col. Willard, and Col. Bush's regiment, with all the artillery, had marched out for the purpose of covering the retreat, if necessary. All these fell back in good order to our encampment, about sunset, and remained without any ostensible action until the 21st, at half past three o'clock. Taking the first refreshment which they had enjoyed for two days. The enemy in the mean time extended the flank of their infantry so as to occupy the extreme point of a skirt of timber on the bank of the San Jacinto, and secured their left by a fortification about five feet high, constructed of packs and baggage, leaving an opening in the centre of the breastwork in which their artillery was placed, the cavalry on their left wing.

About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 21st the enemy were reinforced by 500 choice troops, under command of Gen. Cos, increasing their effective force to upwards of 1500 men, while our aggregate force for the field numbered 783. At half past 3 o'clock in the evening, I ordered the Texian army to parade their respective commands, having, in the mean time ordered the bridge on the only road communicating with the Brazos, distant from our encampment to be destroyed, thus cut-

ting off all escape. Our troops paraded with alacrity and spirit and were anxious for the contest. Their conscious disparity in numbers only seemed to increase their enthusiasm and confidence, and heightened their anxiety for the conflict. Our situation afforded me an opportunity of making the arrangements preparatory for the attack, without exposing our designs to the enemy. The 1st regiment commanded by Col. Burleson was assigned to the centre. The 3d Regiment under the command of Col. Sherman, formed the left wing of the army. The Artillery under the command of Col. Geo. W. Horkley, inspector general, was placed on the 1st Regiment; and four companies of Infantry under the command of Lieut. Col. Henry Millard, sustaining the artillery upon the right. Our cavalry 61 in number, commanded by Col. Mirabau Lemar (whose gallant and daring conduct on the previous day had attracted the admiration of his comrades, and called him to that station,) placed on the extreme right, completed our line. Our cavalry was first despatched to the front of the enemy's left, for the purpose of attracting their notice, whilst an extensive island of timber afforded an opportunity of concentrating our forces and displaying from that point agreeably to the previous design of the troops. Every evolution was performed with alacrity, the whole advancing rapidly in line, and through an open prairie, without any protection whatever for our men. The artillery advanced and took station within 2 hundred yards of the enemy's breastwork, and commenced an effective fire with grape and canister.

Col. Sherman, with his regiment having commenced the action upon our left wing, the whole line on the centre and on the right, advancing in double quick time, rung the war cry, "Remember the Alamo," received the enemy's fire, and advancing within point blank shot, before a piece was discharged from our lines. Our line advanced without a halt, until they were in possession of the woodland and enemy's breastwork. The right wing of Burleson's and the left of Millard's taking possession of the breastwork; our artillery having gallantly charged up within 70 yards of the enemy's cannon, when it was taken by the troops. The conflict lasted about 18 minutes from the time of close action, until we were in possession of the enemy's encampment, taking one piece of cannon (loaded) four stand of colors all their camp equipage, stores and baggage. Our cavalry had charged and routed that of the enemy's upon the right, and given pursuit to the fugitives, which did not cease until they arrived at the bridge, which I have mentioned before. Capt. Karnes, always amongst the foremost in danger, commanding the pursuers. The conflict in the breastwork lasted but a few moments; many of the troops encountered hand to hand, and not having the advantages of bayonets on our side, our riflemen used their pieces as clubs, breaking many of them off at the breach. The route commenced at half past four, and the pursuit by the main army continued until twilight. A guard was then left in charge of the enemy's encampment, and our army returned with their killed and wounded. In the battle our loss was 2 killed an 23 wounded, 6 of whom mortally. The enemy's loss was 630 killed, among which was 1 general officer, 4 colonels 2 lieut. colonels, 5 captains, 12 lieutenants.—Wounded 208, of which were 6 colonels, 3 lieut. colonels, 2 second lieut. colonels; 7 captains 1 cadet. Prisoners 730, President Gen. Santa Anna, Gen. Cos; 4 colonels, aids to Gen. Santa, 6 lieut. colonels the private Secretary to Gen. Santa Anna, and the Col. of the Guerrero Battalion, are included in the number. Gen. Santa Anna was not taken until the 23d, and Gen. Cos on yesterday very few having escaped. About 600 muskets, 300 sabres and 200 pistols have been collected since the action; several hundred mules and horses were taken and near \$12,000 in specie. For several days previous to the action, our troops were engaged in forced marches exposed, to excessive rains, and the additional inconvenience of extremely bad roads, ill supplied with rations and clothing, yet amidst every difficulty they bore up with cheerfulness and fortitude, and performed marches with speed and alacrity—there was no murmuring.

Previous to and during the action, my staff evinced every disposition to be useful, and were actively engaged in their duties. In the conflicts, I am assured that they demeaned themselves in such a manner as proved them worthy members of the army of San Jacinto. Col. T. Rusk, Secretary of War, was on the field. For weeks his services had been beneficial to the army; in battle he was on the left wing, where Col. Sherman's command first encountered and drove the ene-

my; he bore himself gallantly, and continued his efforts and activity, remaining with the pursuers until resistance ceased.

I have the honor of transmitting herewith a list of all the officers and men who were engaged in the action, which I respectfully request may be published, as an act of justice to the individuals. For the Commanding General to attempt discrimination as to the conduct of those who commanded in the action, or those who were commanded, would be impossible. Our success in the action is conclusive proof of their daring intrepidity and courage; every officer and man proved himself worthy of the cause in which he battled, while the triumph received a lustre from the humanity which characterized their conduct after victory, and richly entitles them to the admiration and gratitude of their General. Nor should we withhold our tribute of grateful thanks from that Being who rules the destinies of nations, and has in the time of great need enabled us to arrest a great and powerful invader whilst devastating our country.

I have the honor to be,
With high consideration,
Your obedient servant,
SAM'L HOUSTON,
Commander-in-Chief.

From the People's Press.

BANK CONVENTION.

A Convention of Delegates from the Banks of Ohio assembled in this City on Monday last, and closed their labors late evening. We have been politely favored with a transcript of the proceedings, which we insert for general information:

A large majority of the Banks in this State having expressed their approval of a Convention, to be held at Columbus on the first Monday of June, 1836, to take into consideration the propriety of surrendering that portion of their charters which allows the issue of bills of a less denomination than five dollars and to adopt such other measures in relation to the act as passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled "An act to prohibit the circulation of small bills," as shall seem most expedient.

Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M. and was organized by the appointment of the Hon. G. Swan, Chairman, and T. P. Handy, Secretary.

The following gentlemen appeared as Delegates from their respective institutions, viz:

Franklin Bank Columbus—G. Swan, Alfred Kelley.

Clinton Bank Columbus—J. Ridgeway.

Commercial Bank Lake Erie—T. P. Handy.

Bank of Cleveland—Jno. M. Woolsey.

Bank of Marietta—Douglass Putnam.

Bank of Zanesville—D. W. Rhodes.

Bank of Xenia—J. Hiving.

Bank of Chillicothe—Thomas James, Nathaniel S. Weyer.

Bank of Norwalk—G. Mygatt.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Steubenville—Daniel L. Collier.

Commercial Bank Scioto—H. Buchanan, T. Irvin.

Bank Circleville—J. O'd, H. Lawrence.

Belmont Bank St. Clairsville—W. B. Hubbard.

Western Reserve Bank—Zalmon Fitch.

Columbian Bank New Lisbon—Charles D. Coffin.

Bank of Muskingum—R. Stillwell, B. Van Horn.

Farmers' Bank of Canton—John Harris.

Bank of Wooster—Joseph J. Lake.

Granville Alexandrian Society—A. G. Hammond, J. Baker.

Lancaster Ohio Bank—J. Creed, Samuel F. Macracken.

Miami Exporting Company—Daniel Gano.

The Chairman stated briefly the objects of the Convention, and was followed in his remarks by Mr. Collier, who presented the resolutions adopted by the Directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Steubenville; when it was Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report a plan of proceedings most suitable to be adopted by the different Banks in this State, in reference to the act aforesaid—and that Messrs. Collier, James, and Hiving, be this committee.

Resolved, That the communication and resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Steubenville, be referred to the above committee.

Convention then adjourned to meet at two o'clock, P. M.

MET AT TWO O'CLOCK.
It was Resolved, That the eyes and nose be called on any resolutions offered for consideration, and that each Bank be entitled to one vote.

Committee, heretofore appointed, made their report, accompanied with supplementary resolutions; which report and resolutions having undergone divers amendments, were, on motion, recommitted to a com-

mittee of seven, consisting of Messrs. Hubbard, Kelley, O'ds, Collier, Stillwell, Harris, and Coffin; which committee, after a short recess of Convention, presented the following preamble and resolutions which after due discussion, were separately adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of Ohio, by their act of March 14, 1836, entitled "An act to prohibit the circulation of small bills," have declared that the Auditor of State shall draw upon the Banks of the State for 20 per cent, upon their dividends; and have also, by that act, provided that should any Bank, prior to the 4th day of July next, with the consent of the stockholders, by an instrument of writing, under its corporate seal, addressed to the Auditor of State, surrender the right conferred by its charter, to issue or circulate notes or bills of a less denomination than three dollars, after the 4th day of July, 1836, and any notes or bills of a less denomination than five dollars, after the 4th day of July, 1837; then, and in that case, the Auditor of State shall be authorized to draw on such Banks only for the amount of five per cent, upon its dividends declared after the surrender aforesaid: And whereas, in the opinion of this Convention, that part of the act which provides for the levy and collection of twenty per cent, on the dividends aforesaid, viewed as a penalty and not a tax, is inoperative and void; but, considering the act as expressive of the opinion of the General Assembly, that the issuing and circulating of small notes is detrimental to the public interest; and believing the interest of the Banks to be inseparably connected with the welfare of the community, and that it is their duty, as well as interest, to aid the views of the General Assembly in adopting measures calculated to promote that welfare: And whereas, in the opinion of this convention, the pledge of the State contained in the act aforesaid, that the five per cent, upon the dividends shall be the extent to which they shall be subject by way of taxation after such surrender, and during their respective charters, was and is intended as a consideration and guaranty, for the rights and privileges to be surrendered on the part of the respective Banks: And whereas, in the opinion of this convention, the guaranty aforesaid is a consideration, and in some measure an equivalent for the rights to be surrendered; and with a view to conform to the wishes of the General Assembly, and to aid the State, in this behalf: Therefore,

1st Resolved, That it be recommended to the Stockholders of the several Banks embraced in the provisions of the act, to comply with terms therein proposed, by making the surrender as provided for by the said act.

2d Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, it would be good policy for such of the Banks within this State as do not come within the provisions of the act of the last session of the Legislature; either by a surrender of their right to issue or circulate small bills, or otherwise, as they may deem most expedient, to conform to the course herein indicated by the other Banks.

3d Resolved, That in the present state of pecuniary embarrassment, it is, in the opinion of this convention, the duty of the Banks to extend to the community all the relief in their power, not inconsistent with the paramount duties of preserving a sound currency, and securing their own safety.

4th Resolved, That that foregoing preamble and resolutions, together with a concise statement of the organization of this convention, be printed under the supervision of the Chairman, and three copies thereof sent to each of the Banks in this State.

The convention then adjourned, sine die.

G. SWAN, Chairman.

T. P. HANDY, Secretary.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

AMUSING ANECDOTE.

A few years ago, towards the dusk of evening, a stranger in travelling sulky was leisurely pursuing his way towards a little tavern, situated near the foot of a mountain, in one of the Western States. A little in advance of him, a negro, returning from plough, was singing the favorite Ethiopian melody of

"Gwien down to shin-bone alley,
Long time ago."

The stranger hailed him with

"Hallo!—uncle!—you!—snow-bail!"

"Sah?" said blackey, holding up his horses.

"Is that the Half way House ahead, yonder?"

"No, sah, dat Massa Billy Lemon's Otel!"

"Hotel, eh?—Billy Lemon?"

"Yes, sah,—you know Massa Billy? he used to lib de mouf o' Ceder creek—he done move now do—keeps monous nice tavun now, I tell you."

"Indeed!"

"Yes sah; you stop dah dis ebenin I spect all speciable genlemen put up dah. You chaw backah, massa!"

"Yes, Sambo; here's some real Cavendish for you."

"Tankee, massa, tankee sah; Quash my name."

"Quash, eh?"

"Yes, sah, at you service. Ooh," grunted the delighted African, "dis is nice, he better an green riber, tankee sah tankee."

Well, Quash, what kind of a gentle man is Mr. Lemon?"

"Oh, he nice man, sah, monous nice man; emperstain gemplesun in de fus stile, as B take care uv de hauses. I longs to him, an do I say it Mas Billy mighty clobber man;—he funny too—'ell heep o' stories bout ghosses, an sperrits, notwithstandin he afraid on 'em, he self do, my 'pinion."

"Afraid of Ghosts, eh?" said the traveller musing.

"Well, go ahead Mr. Quash; as its getting late; I'll tarry with this Mr. Lemon to night."

"Yes, sah; gee up hpal g; long live ly," and setting off at a brisk trot, followed by the traveller, the musical Quash again broke out in

"Gwien down to shin bone alley—"

The burthen "Long time ago" was taken up by some one apparently in an adjacent corn field, which occasioned Quash to prick up his ears with some surprise; he continued however with

"Dah I meet ole Johnny Gladden."

And the same voice again responded from the field

"Long time ago!"

"Who dat?" said the astonished negro, checking suddenly his horses and looking round on every side for the cause of his surprise.

"Oh, never mind; drive ahead snow-bail, it's some of your master's spirits, I suppose."

Quash, in a very thoughtful mood, led the way to the tavern without uttering another word. Halting before the door, the stranger was very soon waited upon by the obliging Mr. Lemon, a bustling talkative gentleman, who greeted his customer with

"Light, sir, 'light,—here, John! Quash!—never mind your umbrella, sir,—here, Quash, take off that rug—give me your whip, sir—take off that trunk—walk in, sir—John, take out that chair box—come, sir—and carry this horse to the stable—do you prefer him to stand on a dirt floor, sir?"

"If you please, sir; he's rather particular about his lodgings."

"Carry him to the lower stable, Quash, and tend to him well—I al ways like to see horses well tended, and this is a noble critter, too," continued the landlord, slapping him on the back.

"Take care will you?" said the horse.

"What, the d—l!" exclaimed the landlord, starting back.

"None of your familiarity," said the horse, looking spitefully around at the astonished tavern keeper.

"Silence, Belzebub," said the traveller, caressing the animal; and turning to the landlord, he observed—

"You must excuse him, sir, he's rather an aristocratic horse—the effect of education sir."

"He's the devil, sir."

"Wo-hoa, Belzebub! loose the traces, Quash; what are you staring at? he won't eat you."

"Come landlord," said Belzebub, "I want my oats."

Quash scattered—the landlord backed up into the porch, and the traveller was fain to jump into his vehicle and drive round in search of the stables himself.—Having succeeded to his satisfaction in disposing of his horse, he returned to the tavern.

Anon supper came on—the eggs had all apparently young chickens in them—the landlord was in confusion at such a mortifying circumstance, and promised the traveller amends from a cold pig—which, as he inserted the carving fork into it, uttered a piercing squeal, which was responded to by a louder one from the landlady.—Down went the knife and fork, and the cold perspiration began to grow in large beads upon the forehead of the poor landlord as he stood looking fearfully at the grunter, his attention was soon taken, however, by voices from without, calling—

"Hilloa! house! landlord!"

"Aye aye; coming, gentlemen—more travellers—do help yourself sir."

"Landlord!"

"Coming, gentlemen—here, John, a light—bring a light to the door—Sally, wait on the gentleman,"—and out the landlord bounced; followed by John with lights, but soon returned with a look of disappointment; he declared there was no living being with out. The voice called again—and the landlord after going out returned a second time declaring his belief that the whole plantation was haunted that night by evil spirits.

The stranger presently arose from the table and drew his chair to the fire, having made a pretty hearty supper from the eggs and young porker, their cries to the contrary notwithstanding.

That night, rumor saith, Mr. Billy Lemon slept with the bible under his head, and kept a candle burning in his chamber till morning; and those who pass there, to this day, may upon close examination discover the heels of old horse shoes peering over the door casement, as a bulwark against witches, hobgoblins and all other evil spirits.

Having ascertained the name of his guest, in the morning, mine host proceeded to make out his bill—

"Mr. J. S. KENWORTHY."

"To William Lemon, Dr. &c. &c."

This same Mr. Kenworthy, was recently a passenger on board the steamboat Columbia, from Norfolk to Washington City, when the violent altercation took place in one of the berths, between three or four different individuals, for precedence. He is said to be something of a wag, and withal one of the most accomplished Ventrilquist of the present day.

The Island of New York.—We understand it is ascertained by actual survey, that this island comprises thirteen thousand acres, and it is estimated that one acre will eventually be added to it by extending into the rivers and filling up marshes. The first thousand acres is comprised in the line below Grand street, from river to river—from Grand street to twenty-first street there are two thousand acres. In these three thousand acres, it is supposed there are yet vacant lots sufficient to accommodate not only the whole present population of the island, but enough more to make up the number of 600,000—or the number 100,000 inhabitants to one thousand acres allowing about the same density of population that now exists below Canal street. It may be seen from this that the whole island is capable of accommodating nearly a million and a half of inhabitants—and if our population continues to increase in the same ratio that it has done for the last thirty or forty years, the island will be filled to its whole extent, in a period of less than half a century.

Mer. Ado.

Astonishing power of steam.—If a small quantity of water be put into a teakettle, and placed on the fire, it will disappear in a short time, having escaped in the steam. But if its escape be prevented by stopping up the spout and crevices, it will force its way, by bursting the vessel in which it was confined. If the steam of boiling water be at liberty, the water never attains above a certain degree of heat, which is called the boiling point; but if confined in a close vessel, the additional fire not escaping, the power of the steam is increased; it reacts on the water, and raises the heat so much higher, that it would keep lead in a melting state, and so penetrating that it softens the marrowbone of an ox in a few minutes.

The Great Chesnut Tree, near Mount Etna, is perhaps one of the most extraordinary trees in the world. It is called "The Chesnut Tree of a Hundred Horses," from the following traditionary tale. Joan of Arragon when she visited Mount Etna, was attended by her principal nobility, when a heavy shower obliged them to take refuge under the tree, the immense branches of which sheltered the whole party. According to the account given of it by Mr. Howel, this chesnut tree is 150 feet in circumference, and although quite hollow within, the verdure of the branches is not affected; for this species of tree, like the willow and some others, depend upon its bark for subsistence. The cavity of this enormous tree is so extensive, that a house has been built in it, and the inhabitants have an oven therein, where they dry nuts, chesnuts, almonds, &c., of which they make conserves; but, as these thoughtless people often get fuel from the tree that shelters them, it is feared that this natural curiosity will be destroyed by those whom it protects.—French paper.

CONNECTICUT.—The House of Representatives of Connecticut has recently rejected, by a vote of 106 to 66, a bill to prohibit the circulation in that State of all bank bills under the denomination of five dollars. In the same body, a bill to abolish capital punishments, after being some days under discussion, was rejected, by 124 votes to 64.

After an experience of more than sixty years, I have never known a misl of first rate abilities, and in other respects a great man, who wore whiskers. Nor have I ever seen an accomplished and polite gentleman wear a jockey cap.